

THE LORD
BALTEMORE'S
CASE,

Concerning the Province of *Maryland*,
adjoyning to *Virginia* in
AMERICA.

With full and clear Answers to all material Objections,
touching his Rights, Jurisdiction, and
Proceedings there.

And certaine Reasons of State, why the Parliament
should not impeach the same.

Unto which is also annexed, a true Copy of a Commis-
sion from the late King's Eldest Son, to Mr. William
Davenant, to dispossess the Lord Baltemore of
the said Province, because of his adhe-
rence to this Common-Wealth.



L O N D O N,

Printed in the Yeare, 1653.



THE
LORD BALTEMORES
C A S E

Concerning the Province of *Mary-*
land adjoining to Virginia in America, &c.

N 1632. the Lord *Baltimore* had a Patent granted to him and his heirs, of the said Province of *Maryland*, with divers privileges and jurisdictions for the Government thereof, the better to incourage him to settle a Colony of English there, whereby to prevent the Dutch and Swedes from incroaching any nearer to *Virginia*, *Maryland* being between *Virginia*, and the Dutch and Swedes Plantation on that Continent, and New-England beyond them, to the Northward.

The Lord *Baltimore* herenpon in 1633. sent two of his own brothers with above 200 people to begin and seat a Plantation there; wherein, and in the prosecution of the said Plantation, ever since, hee and his friends have disbursed above 40000 l. whereof 20000 l. at least, was out of his own purse, and his said two brothers died there in the prosecution thereof.

In Septem. 1651. when the Councell of State sent Commissioners from hence, to wit, Captaine *Dennis*,

A 2 Captain

Captain *Stegg*, and Captain *Curtes*, to reduce Virginia to the obedience of the Parliament, Maryland was at first inserted in their Instructions to be reduced as wel as Virginia, but the Council being afterwards satisfied that that Plantation was never in opposition to the Parliament, that Captain *Stone*, the Lord *Baltimore's* Deputy there, was generally knowne to have been always zealously affected to the Parliament, and that divers of the Parliaments friends were, by the Lord *Baltimore's* speciall direction, received into Maryland, and well treated there, when they were faine to leave Virginia for their good affection to the Parliament; then the Councell thought it not fit at all to disturb that Plantation, and therefore caused Maryland to be struck out of the said Instructions, which was twice done, it being by some mistake or other put in a second time.

In this expedition to Virginia, Captain *Dennis* and Captain *Stegg*, the two chiefe Commissioners, were cast away, outward bound in the Admirall of that Fleet, which was sent from hence upon that service, and with them the Originall Commission for that service was lost.

But Cap.*Curtes* having a copy of the said Commission and Instructions with him in another ship, arrived safe in Virginia, and there being also nominated in the said Commission two other persons resident in Virginia, to wit, Cap.*Bennet*, and Cap.*Eleyborn* (known and declared enemies of the L.*Baltimore's*) they, together with Cap.*Curtes*, proceeded to the reducement of Virginia, which was effected accordingly upon Articles, among which one was; That the Virginians should injoy the antient bounds and limits of Virginia, and that they should seek a Charter from the Parliament to that purpose.

In the reducement of Virginia, Captain *Stone* (the *L. Baltemore's* Deputy of Maryland) sent to the Commissioners at the first arrival of the Fleet in Virginia, to offer them all the assistance he could, and did actually assist them therein, with provision of victuall, and other necessaries, as will be testified (if need be) by Mr. *Edward Gibbons* Major-Generall of New-England, and divers others who were then there, and eyewitneses of it, and are now here.

Norwithstanding which, the said Commissioners, after *Virginia* was reduced, went to Maryland, and upon presence of a certaine clause (which it seems was by some meanes or other, put into their Instructions, after Maryland was struck out as aforesaid) to wit, that they should reduce all the Plantations, in the Bay of Chesapeake to the obedience of the Parliament, and some part of Maryland, where the *L. Baltemore's* chief Colony there is seated, being within that Bay, as well as most of the Plantations of *Virginia* are; they required Captaine *Stone*, and the rest of the Lord *Baltemore's* Officers there, first to take the Ingagement, which they all readily subscribed, and declared, that they did in all humility submit themselves to the Government of the Commonwealth of England in chief under God; then the Commissioners required them to issue out Writs and Processe out of the *L. Baltemore's* Courts there in the name of the Keepers of the Liberty of England, and not in the name of the Lord Proprietary, as they were wont to doe, wherein they desired to be excused; because they did not conceive the Parliament intended to devest the Lord *Baltemore* of his right there, and that they understood out of England that the Councell of State intended not that any alteration should be

be made in *Maryland*. That the Kings name was never used heeretofore in the sayd Writs, but that they had alwayes been in the name of the Lord Proprietor, according to the Priviledges of his Patent, ever since the beginning of that Plantation ; that the late A^tc in England for changing of the forms of Writts declared only, that in such Writs and Proceses wherin the Kings name was formerly used, the Keepers of the Liberty of England, should for the future be put in stead therof : that the continuing of the Writs in the Lord Proprietaries name, was essentiall to his Interest there, and that therefore they could not without breach of trust, concur to any such alteration ; wherupon the Commissioners demanded of Captain *Stone* the Lord *Baltimore's* Commission to him, which he delivered, and then without any other cause at all, they removed the sayd Captain *Stone*, and the Lord *Baltimore's* other Officers out of their Employment there under him, and appoisted others to manage the government of that Plantation, till the pleasure of the Councell of State and Parliament should be further known therin ; seized upon all the Records of the Place, and sent divers of them hither into England, all which they did without any opposition at all from Cap. *Stone*, or any other of the Lord *Baltimore's* Officers, in regard of their respect and reverence to the Commissioners of the Parliament.

The Colony of Virginia, not long after, sent one Colonell *Mathews* hither into England to get their Articles confirmed by the Parliament, which were read in the House on the 31. *August* 1652. Upon the reading wherof a Petition of the Lord *Baltimore's*, and of about twenty more considerable Protestant Adventurers and Planters to and in *Maryland*, who are known

known by divers Members of the House to have been well affected alwayes to the Parliament , and who signed the said Petition, was also read; whereby it was humbly desired that before the House passe that Article concerning the old limits of Virginia, the said Petitioners might be heard by their Counsell , in regard *Maryland* was long since esteemed part of *Virginia*, and therefore they were concerned in that Article ; and they further humbly desired in the sayd Petition, that the Lord *Baltimore's* Officers might be restored to their places in *Maryland* under him, & that the Petitioners might quietly enjoy the Priviledges of the sayd Patent of *Maryland*, upon confidence whereof, they had Adventured so much of their fortunes thither as aforesayd.

Whereupon divers Parchments under the Lord *Baltimore's* hand and seale , which were sent out of *Maryland*, by the sayd Capt. *Bennet*, and Capt. *Cleyborn*, were at that time produced to the House by a Member therof, who it seems conceived that there would appear something in them, wherby the Lord *Baltimore* had forfeited his said Patent , or at least that his Authority in *Maryland* was not fit to be allowed of by the Parliament.

The House on the 31. August 1652. referred the sayd Article concerning the old Limits of *Virginia*, to the Committee of the Navy to consider what Patent was fit to be granted to the Inhabitants of *Virginia*, and to hear all Parties, and consider of their particular Claims , and report the same, with their Opinions to the Parliament, and the sayd Parchments delivered in concerning *Maryland*, were also referred to the same Committee.

The Lord *Baltimore* accordingly made his claim before

fore the said Committee, unto whom he delivered a true Copy of his said Patent, and desired therefore that the Patent which the Virginians were Suitors for, might not extend to any part of Maryland, it being made appear to the said Committee, that that Province had not been for these 20 years last past accounted any part of *Virginia*, and that the Virginians had neither possession of any part thereof, at the time of the making of the said Articles, nor for 20 years before, nor that the present Inhabitants of *Virginia* had ever at all any right unto it.

Then, upon the suggestion of a Member of that Committee, certain Exceptions against the Lord *Baltimore's* Patent, and his Proceedings thereupon in Maryland, were shortly after presented in writing to the said Committee, unto which the Lord *Baltimore* put in his Answer also in writing, which was read, and the Committee upon debate thereof (it seems) thought not fit to deliver any Opinion in the business, but Ordered, that the whole matter of fact should be stated by a Sub-Committee, and reported first to the said Grand Committee, and afterwards to the House.

The Exceptions aforesaid were many, but the substance of them are reduceable to these heads following, which are set down by way of Objections, with Answers to them.

1. *Objec^t*. A pretended injury done to the Virginians by the said Patent, in regard *Maryland* was heretofore part of *Virginia*.

Answ. The present Inhabitants of *Virginia* had never any right to *Maryland*, no more then to *New-England*, which was part of that Country heretofore called *Virginia*, as well as *Maryland*, but distinguished and separated afterwards from it by a Patent as *Maryland* was.

There

There was indeed a Patent heretofore granted by King *James* in the 7. yeare of his reign of a great part of that northern Continent of *America*, which was then called *Virginia*, to divers Lords and Gentlemen here in *England*, who were by that Patent erected into a Corporation, by the name of the *Virginia Company*, in which tract of land granted to the said Company, that Country which is now called *Maryland*, was included, but that Patent was Legally evicted by a *Quaranto* in the then Kings Bench, in 21. year of the sayd King *James*, 8. or 9. years before the Patent of *Maryland* was granted to the L. *Baltimore*; which Company or Corporation the Inhabitants of *Virginia* desire not now to revive, by vertue of their Articles abovementioned, but abhor the memory of it, in regard of the great oppression and slavery they lived in under it, when it was on foot, so as they never having had any Patent, right, or possession of the sayd Province of *Maryland*, there could be no injury done to them by the Lord *Baltimore's* sayd Patent, after the eviction of the sayd *Virginia Company's* Patent thereof. For it was as free in the late Kings power to grant any part of that Continent not possessed before by any Legall grant then in force from the Crown of *England* (which *Maryland* was not, at the time of the Lord *Baltimore's* Patent thereof) as it was for King *James* to grant the aforesaid Country to the said *Virginia Company*.

2. Object. A pretended wrong done by the Lord *Baltimore* to the above mentioned Capt. *Cleyborn*, in dispossessing him of an Island in the sayd Province, called the Isle of Kent.

2. Answer. It was a business above 14. years since, upon a full hearing of both parties, then present, decided

cided by the then Lords Commissioners for Forraign Plantations, against the sayd Capt. *Cleyborn* and his Partners, Mr. *Maurice Thomson* and others, and the sayd Capt. *Cleyborn* hath himselfe also by divers Letters of his to the Lord *Baltimore*, acknowledged the great wrong he did him therin; which Letters were proved at the Committee of the Navy, and are now remayning with that Committee: wherefore the Lord *Baltimore* humbly conceives, that against the sayd Capt. *Cleyborns* owne acknowledgement, and a Determination so long since of that business, and above 14 years quiet possession in the Lord *Baltimore* of the said Island, the Parliament will not think fit upon a private Controversie of *meum* and *tuum*, between him and the said *Cleyborne*, to impeach his Patent of the said Province, or his right to the said Island, but leave both parties to their legall remedy.

3. *Objet.* That the said Patent constitutes an hereditary Monarchy in *Maryland*, which is supposed, by some, to be inconsistent with this Common-wealth.

3. *Answ.* The Jurisdiction & stile which the Lord *Baltimore* useth in *Maryland*, is no other then what is warranted by his Patent (as may appeare by his answer at the Committee of the Navy to the Exceptions above mentioned, and by perusal of the said Patent) and that is onely in the nature of a County Palatine, subordinate, and dependent on the Supreme Authority of England; for by the Patent, the soveraign Dominion, Allegiance, the fift part of all Gold & Silver Oare, which shall happen to be found there, and severall other Duties are reserved to the late King, his Heires, and Successors, who are now the Parliament of this Common-wealth; and although it be true, that a Monarchicall Government here

which

which should have any power over this Commonwealth, would not be consistent with it, yet certainly any Monarchical Government in forraign parts which is subordinate to, & dependent on, this Commonwealth, may be consistent with it, aswell as divers Kings under that famous Common-wealth of the Romans heretofore were, insozuch as they thought it convenient and fit to constitute divers Kings under them. All Lords of Mannors or Liberties here in England may, in some kinde, be aswell accounted Monarchs within their severall Mannors and Liberties as the Lord *Baltimore* in *Maryland*; for Writs issue, at this day, in their names out of their Courts within their respective Mannors and Liberties, and not in the name of the Keepers of the Libertie of England; Oathes of Fealty are taken to them by their Tenants, and they have great Royalties and Jarisdictions, some more then others, and some as great in proportion, within their said Mannors and Liberties, as the Lord *Baltimore* hath in *Maryland*, except the power of making Lawes touching life and Estate, power of pardoning, and some few others of lesser concernment, which although they may not be convenient for any one man to have in England, yet are they necessary for any (whether one man or a Company) that undertakes a Plantation, in so remote and wild a place as *Maryland*, to have them there; especially with such limitations as are in the Lord *Baltimore's Patent*; to wit, that the Laws be made with the consent of the Freemen of the said Province, or the *major* part of them, or their Deputies, and that they be consonant to reason, and be not repugnant or contrary, but, as neare as conveniently may bee, agreeable to the Laws of England; which limitati-

ons the Lord *Baltimore* hath not exceeded, as may appeare by his Answer to the Committee of the Navy to the Exceptions above mentioned: and although it be not fit that any one Person should have a negative Voyce here in the making of Lawes, yet certainly, as no Company, so no single man, that is well in his wits, will be so indiscreet, as to undertake a Plantation at so vast an expence as the Lord *Baltimore* hath, if after all his charge, pains, and hazards, which are infinite in such a bulinesse, such necessitous factious people as usually new Plantations consist of, for the most part, and went thither at his charge, or by contract or agreement with him, should have power to make Lawes to dispose of him, and all his estate there, without his consent, and he be left without remedy: for before the Supream Authority here, upon ~~any~~ appeal to it, will probably be at leisure from busyness of greater consequence, or perhaps have convenient means to relieve him, he may be ruined and destroyed: such chargeable and hazardous things as Plantations are, will not be undertaken by any, whether it be a Company or a single man, without as great encouragements of priviledges as are in the Lo. *Baltimore's Patent of Maryland*; and if it be not any prejudice, as certainly it is not, but ~~advantagious~~ to the interest and honor of this Common-wealth, that an English man (although a Recusant, for the Lord *Baltimore* knows of no Lawes here against Recusants which reach into *America*) should possess some part of that great Continent of *America* with the priviledges and jurisdictions aforesaid dependent on, and subordinate to it, then the Indian Kings or Foreigners (as the Dutch & Swedes afore mentioned) who have no dependency on it, as certainly it is, then he hopes the

the Parliament will not thinke it inconsistent with this Cōmon-wealthe, but just that he should injoy the Rights and Priviledges of his Patent, upon confidence whereof, he and his friends have adventured the greatest part of their fortunes for the honour of this Nation, aswell as their own particular advantage ; especially seeing no other person hath any wrong done him therein, for none are compelled to go to *Mary-land*, or to stay there, but know beforehand upon what termes they are to be in that place ; and the English Inhabitants of that Province are so well pleased with the Government constituted there by the said Patent, as that, by generall consent of the Protestants, aswell as Roman Catholiques, it is established by a Law there, aswell as freedome of Conscience and exercise of Religion within that Province is, to all that profess to believe in Jesus Christ, as appears by the Laws of that Province now in the hands of the said Committee of the Navy, which makes it evident that a Petition lately read at that Committee, with ten unknown hands to it, in the name of the Inhabitants of *Maryland*, against the Lord *Baltimore's* sayd Patent, is eyther wholly fictitious, or else signed by some few obscure factious fellows, which is easie to bee procured by any ill affected person, against any Government whatsoever.

4. *Object.* That the Lord *Baltimore* gave his assent to certaine Lawes for *Maryland* in 1650. in one of which Lawes the late King *Charles* is stiled the late high and mighty Prince *Charles* the first of that name K. of England, &c. And in another of the said Lawes it is Enacted, That the L. *Baltimore* shall have 10s. a hogs-head for all Tobacco's ship't from *Maryland* in any Dutch Vessel, & bound for any other Port then

his Majesties, whereby some would infer, that hee did acknowledge a *Charles* the second to be King, &c. for that the word first, in one Law inferred a second, and by the word *Majesty*, in the other Law, the Lord *Baltimore* must mean the late Kings eldeſt ſon, for the late King *Charles* was dead, when the Lord *Baltimore* aſſented to that Law, to wit, in *August* 1650.

4 Anſw. To this is anſwered, that although those Lawes were aſſented unto by the Lord *Baltimore* in *August* 1650. yet it appears by his ſaid Declaration of aſſent, that ſome of them were enacted in Maryland by the Assembly there, in *April* 1649. whereof that Law was one, wherein thofe words, to wit, any other Ports then his Majesties, are inserted (as was proved to the ſaid Committee of the Navy) at which time, the people in Maryland could not know of the late Kings death, which was but in January then next before; for in February, March, and April, ſhips uſually return from thofe parts, and in September, October, and November, goe thither; ſo as the Assembly in Maryland could mean no body by that word *Majesty*, but the late King, and the L. *Baltimore* could have no other meaning but what the Assembly had, for he did but aſſent to what they had done, and was before enacted, as aforesaid: as to the other law, wherein thofe other words are inserted, to wit, the late high and mighty Prince *Charles*, the firſt of that name, &c. it was one of thofe Laws which were paſſed by the Assembly in Maryland, in *April* 1650, when the people there knew of the late Kings death; to wit, a year after the other law above-mentioned, with divers others, which were enacted in *April*, 1649, as aforesaid, though in the ingroſſement of them all here, (when the Lord *Baltimore* gave his aſſent to them

them altogether in August, 1650.) it is written before it, because they were transposed here in such order, as the Lord *Baltimore* thought fit, according to the nature, and more or lesse importance of them, placing the Act concerning Religion first, &c. And as to those words, the first of that name, &c. the word first, doth not necessarily imply a second, as some infer upon it, no more then when the first born of thy sonnes were commanded to be given to God, did imply a second, which was performed, though there were never a second; the word first, hath relation to the time past, and not to the time to come; King *James* is stiled in History, *James* the first of that name, King, &c. though there were never a second of that name King of England, &c. and it is usually written and said, that a King died in the first yeer of his Raign, when he lived not to enter into a second, the like whereof may be made out by many other instances; and as the L. *Baltimore* is confident the Assembly in Maryland had no intention by those words, *Charles* the first, &c. to infer a second King of that name, no more had he, in his assent to that Law, any such thought or meaning; and the comportment of him and his Officers in Maryland above-mentioned, towards the Parliament, and their friends, doth sufficiently confirme it.

Among other priviledges granted to the L. *Baltimore*, and the Inhabitants of Maryland, by his said Patent, one is, (by an expresse clause therein inserted) that the said Province should not from thence forward be, or be reputed any part of Virginia, or bee dependent or subject to their Government in any thing, (although the Government of Virginia was then immediately in the Kings hands) but was, by the said

said Patent, (in express words) seperated from it, and so it hath been ever since, which was one of the chiefest encouragements, upon confidence whereof, the L. *Baltimore*, and others, adventured so great a part of their estates thither as aforesaid; for it was the priviledges and immunitiess, and not the land only, granted by the said Patent, which did chiefly induce the Lord *Baltimore* to make so great an Adventure, without which he would not certainly, upon the conditions of a common Planter, have disbursed any thing upon a Plantation in America: Wherefore he hopes the Parliament will not think it just, or fit, to deprive him, and the Inhabitants of Maryland of so important a priviledge, (which is their inheritance, and dearly purchased by them) by putting them now under the Government of Virginia, upon colour of any Articles agreed on, when the Virginians were declared enemies of this Commonwealth, and the rather, because even in point of policy also, (as is humbly conceived) for certain Reasons of State herunto annexed, it will be more advantageous to the honour and interest of this Commonwealth, to keep those two Governments still divided, and to preserve and protect the Lord *Baltimore's* rights and priviledges aforesaid in *Maryland*, then to destroy either of them.

Reasons



Reasons of State, concerning Maryland in America.

1. First, It is much better to keep that Government still divided from Virginia (as it hath beene for these twenty yeares last past,) then to unite them; for, by that means, this Common-wealth will have the more power over both, by making one an Instrument (as occasion shall require) to keep the other in its due obedience to this Common-wealth.
2. Secandly, in case any defection should happen in either Colony (as lately was in Virginia) the other may be a place of refuge for such as shall continue faithfull to this Common-wealth, as Maryland lately was, upon that occasion, which it could not have beene, in case the Government of that place had beene, at that time, united unto, or had had any dependence on Virginia.
3. Thirdly, it will cause an emulation in both, which of them shall give the better account of their proceedings to the Supreme Authority of this Common-

mon-wealth, on which they both depend, and also
which of them shall give better satisfaction to the
Planters and Adventurers of both.

4. Fourthly, the Lord *Baltimore* having an estate,
and his residence in England, this Commonwealth
will have a better assurance of the due obedience of
that Plantation, and the Planters and Adventurers
thither, of having right done unto them, in case the
Government thereof have still a dependence on him,
and he upon this Commonwealth, (as he had before
on the late King) then if the Government of that place
at so remote a distance, should be disposed of into o-
ther hands who had little or nothing here to be re-
sponsible for it, and whose interest and residence were
wholly there.

5. Fifthly, by the continuance of his Interest in the
Government thereof, this Commonwealth and the
people there, are eased of the charge of a Deputy
Governour; which he, at his own charges, maintains,
the Inhabitants there being yet so poor, (and so like-
to be for many years) as they are not able to contri-
bute any thing towards it.

6. Sixthly, if the L. *Baltimore* should, by this Com-
monwealth, be prejudiced in any of the rights or pri-
vileges of his Patent of that Province, it would be a
great discouragement to others in forraign Plantati-
ons, upon any exigency, to adhere to the interest of
this Commonwealth, because it is notoriously known,
that, by his express direction, his Officers and the
people

people there, did adhere to the interest of this Commonwealth, when all other English Plantations (except New-England) declared against the Parliament, and at that time received their friends in time of distress, for which he was like divers times to be deprived of his Interest there, by the Colony of Virginia, and others, who had Commission from the late Kings eldest Sonne for that purpose, as appears by a Commission granted by him to Sir *William Davenant*, the Original whereof remaines with the Councell of State, and a true Copy thereof is hereunto annexed.



*A true Copy of a Commission, from
the late Kings eldest Sonne, to Mr.
VVilliam Davenant, concerning Ma-
ryland, the Originall whereof remains
with the Council of State.*

CHARLES R.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Our Trusty and well-beloved Sir William Davenant, Knight, and to all others, to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas the Lord Baltimore, Proprietary of the Province and Plantations of Maryland in America, doth visibly adhere to the Rebels of England, and admit all kinde of Schismaticks, and Sectaries, and other ill-affected persons, into the said Plantations of Maryland, so that we have cause to apprehend very great prejudice to Our Service thereby, and very great danger to Our Plantations in Virginia, who have carried themselves with so much Loyalty and Fidelity, to the King Our Father, of blessed

bleffed memory, and to us; Know yee therefore, That
 wee, reposing speciall trust and confidence in the cou-
 rage, conduct, loyalty, and good affection to us, of you Sir
 William Davenant, and for prevention of the dan-
 ger and inconveniences above-mentioned, doe by these
 presents, nominate, constitute, and appoint you Our
 Lieutenant Governoour of the said Province, or Plantations
 of Maryland, with all Ports, Castles, Plantations,
 Ports, and other Strengths thereunto belonging; to have,
 hold, exercise, and enjoy the said place and command
 of Our Lieutenant Governoour of Maryland, during
 Our pleasure, with all Rights, Priviledges, Profits,
 and Allowances any wayes appertaining, or belonging to
 the same: And althoough wee intend not hereby to pre-
 judge the right of the Proprietary in the Soyle, but
 bave, for Our Security, thought fit to intrust you, du-
 ring these troubles; * Wee notwithstanding give you ^{* This} clause in-
 full Power and Authority to doe all things in the said
 plantations, which shall bee necessary for Our Service, ^{Soyle and}
 and for securing them in their Loyalty, and Obedience
 to us, and prevention of all dangers that may arise
 from thence to Our Loyall Plantations of Virginia:
 Further, requiring and commanding you to hold due
 correspondence with Our Trusty and well-beloved Sir
 William Berkley, Knight, Our Governoour of the
 said Plantations of Virginia, and to comply with him
 in all things necessary for Our Service, and the mu-
 tuall good of both Plantations, requiring and com-
 manding hereby all Officers, and Ministers, and all other
 Our Subjects whatsoever of the said Plantations of Ma-
 ryland, to admit and receive you Our said Lieutenant
 Governoour, according to this Our Commission, and to
 obey

they and pursue your Order in all things, according to
the Authority wee have given you; and likewise re-
quiring and commanding Our Governour and Counsell
of Virginia, and likewise all other Our loving Sub-
jects of Virginia, to bee aiding and assisting to you,
not onely to the settling and establishing of your Au-
thority, as Our Lieutenant Governour of Maryland,
but also in all such helps and assistances, as may be ne-
cessary for your preservation there, and for the mutuall
good of both Plantations, as aforesaid.

Given at Our Court in Jersey, the 1. day of
February, 1676. in the second Year of Our
Reigne.

